FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Supplement

Near East & South Asia

IRAN:

Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-94-120-S
Wednesday
22 June 1994

Near East & South Asia
SUPPLEMENT
IRAN:
Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-94-120-S *22 June 1994*

CONTENTS

RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions 1
17 May *[18 May]* 1
18 May *[19 May]* 6
24 May *[25 May]* 11
30 May *[31 May]* 15

Related Material

Majles Deputies on West's Animosity Toward Islam *[KEYHAN-E HAVA'I 27 Apr]* 19

RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

17 May

94LA0172A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
May 18 94 pp 5,6

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Mr. 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from the cities of Rasht, Sabzevar, Shushtar, and Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh spoke as preagenda speakers. Then the speaker of the Majles gave a speech in which he condemned the performance of the rulers of Saudi Arabia in obstructing the rituals to purge the polytheists. His entire speech was printed yesterday. Then the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Ahmad Nosratirad, Deputy From Rasht

The Islamic Republic of Iran is still the most prominent power in the Persian Gulf region.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Nosratirad, deputy from Rasht. He offered condolences on the martyrdom of His Holiness Emam Baqer (peace be upon him) and discussed the splendid welcome given by the people of Rasht for the president of the republic on his trip to the province of Gilan. He said: It is no secret to anyone that after the exalted leader the president of the republic is the most prominent figure in the sacred Islamic government.

Continuing, he discussed the problems with postwar reconstruction and the continuous propaganda and activities by criminal America to isolate the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: It is clear to everyone that the Islamic Republic of Iran is still considered the most prominent power in the Persian Gulf region.

He discussed the economic picture in accordance with the preliminary estimates by the Plan and Budget Organization. He said: The value of Iran's gross domestic product in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] at former prices for the year 1361 [21 March 1982-20 March 1983] increased 6.5 percent compared to the figure of 11,715 billion rials [R] recorded for the year 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993]. Iran's average economic growth in the years of the nation's First Five-Year Economic Development Plan was 7.5 percent per year, which is close to the 8.1-percent goal set in the plan.

He continued: According to statistics published by government sources, the growth in added value in the agricultural sector in the year 1372 was 6.5 percent, it was 10.1 percent for oil, 8.5 percent for industries and mines, 17.8 percent for water, electrical power and gas, 4.8 percent for construction, 1.3 percent for transportation and shipping, and 15.5 percent for communications. This zealous work was praised even by the world's independent economic experts, in such a way that they say that Iran's economic growth in recent years despite increasing foreign pressures is a great success for Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government.

Continuing, the deputy from Rasht discussed public support for the policies of the Imam, the vice regent, and the president of the republic. He discussed the president of the republic's fruitful trip to the province of Gilan. He said: The deputies from Gilan announce their praise and thanks to the president of the republic, and we sincerely thank his excellency for favoring us in the second month in the blessed year of 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995]. In addition to the joy and delight he brought to the people, who have been waiting months for a visit from his excellency, he designated the province as being one in need of investment and development and the expansion of industry, agriculture and other economic and cultural activities.

At the end of his speech the speaker praised and thanked the minister of agriculture for reviving and establishing research centers in Rasht, the minister of the interior for establishing order and security in the province of Gilan, the minister of roads and transportation for his constant efforts to improve the roads in Gilan and resurface them with asphalt, the minister of petroleum for developing the gas delivery network, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone for starting up the 10,000-number telephone center in Rasht, and he also praised and thanked the vice regent's representative, the governor-general, the governor's office, and other officials in the province in Gilan.

'Ali Asghar Baghani, Deputy From Sabzevar

Won't deregulating the use of certain films be followed by corruption and the destruction of generations?

The next speaker was Baghani, deputy from Sabzevar. During his speech he offered condolences on the martyrdom of Mohammad Baqer (peace be upon him). He commemorated the memory of the Mecca Bloody Friday Martyrs. He said: In the last 100 years the nation of Iran has suffered heavy damage and losses due to the inadequacy of its rulers, sultans, and foreign-dependent governments of the time. Because of the unworthiness of the Qajar governments and the signing of the shameful treaties of Turkomanchai and Golestan, gold-rich parts of the country were separated from it. Because of the shameful Pahlavi government's dependence, in the south also parts of the country were separated and turned over to foreigners.

He added: After the triumph of the Islamic revolution, the enemy has tried to draw the country into the same abject and mute state of unconditional submission. The story of the empty claims concerning the three islands is the same sort of thing. Our enemies are always plotting and planning to keep this Islamic nation behind. It was in this regard that they killed Mirza Taqi Khan Amir Kabir, who was enthusiastic about advancing the country.

The speaker continued: Today, in the shadow of the sacred Islamic government and the exalted leadership of the vice regency of the chief jurisconsult, the nation of Islamic Iran is advancing rapidly with firm and assured strides to make up for the backwardness of the past. It is facilitating redress of backwardness by creating the proper conditions for the development of talents, for making proper use of natural resources, by employing committed and concerned people in key positions, by raising the nation's per-capita income and by developing higher education and research.

The deputy from Sabzevar emphasized the need for nonoil exports. He said: Making up for backwardness and rebuilding the destruction needs the cooperation and solidarity of all the government's organizations, and indeed of all the nation's classes. However, this sacred goal must not be a justification for unbridled and astronomical increases in the prices of government services, where some official in an organization recommends increasing the price for some services 200-fold, as in increasing the price of a 1,000-rial service to 200,000 rials, because although achieving the goals of the Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan is the hope and aspiration of all the nation of Iran, this must not be done at the cost of uncontrolled and backbreaking inflation.

He explained that the plan must be written in such a way that it conforms to the abilities and tolerance of the people. He discussed the issue of the use of satellites. He said: It has already become possible to do this by installing dish antennas. While we acknowledge and value the advance of knowledge and technology and its religiously lawful use, we do not approve of the creation of facilities that give access to uncontrolled Western corruption and the spread of obscenities and sin.

When the contents of the Law To Fight Vulgar and Obscene Video Films and the Religiously Unlawful Use of Audiovisual Materials have not yet been finalized, how can we authorize the use of obscene films broadcast by satellite? Today the Islamic and nonIslamic nations that prohibit the use of satellite obscenities and corruption are not few in number. We have always been opposed to corruption.

He explained: Won't deregulating the use of certain films be followed by corruption and the destruction of generations? Some writers and speakers reason that public faith and culture must be reinforced. This is wrong, because while we want to reinforce public faith and culture, we do not consider this alone to be enough. Corruption must also be prevented.

Baghani then asked the president of the republic to issue an emphatic order to start up the first airport in Sabzevar, which is badly needed and necessary for the municipality of Sabzevar.

In conclusion he then praised and thanked Dr. Nahifi for guiding the nation's education system to the shores of salvation.

Zabihollah Karimi, Deputy From Shushtar

The weakness of the economic planners and their lack of familiarity with the principles of the economy of Islam have caused the spirit of commerce to take precedence over production.

Karimi, deputy from Shushtar, was the third preagenda speaker. In his speech he said: The Haj rites are a gathering of representatives of one-fifth of the world's population. It is a righteous gathering of the Muslim nations. The Haj rites are intended to purge aggression, to purge imperialism and exploitation and to purge the excessive financial demands of some governments. He added: One of the conditions of friendship and solidarity is rejecting any kind of aggression against human rights and dignity. It is the clear right of the representatives of the Muslim nations to reject oppression and despotism. There is no path other than this for the happiness not only of the Muslims of the world, but of all the people in the world.

He offered condolences on the martyrdom of the visitors to the House of God. He said: The 1,400-year history of the Islam of Muhammad (peace be upon him) has witnessed a great flood of martyrs who have marked the straight path with their blood for its followers. However, the tragedy of the martyrs of Mecca has special characteristics. Martyrdom during the Haj rites in the presence of the sacred shrines, and martyrdom as a guest of God is the best way to practice Islam. What the Muslims wish for is made available to them. Mothers have given three or four martyrs for the Muslims who love martyrdom. For those who are enamored of martyrdom, what better welcome than martyrdom? The enemies of unity and Islam, those who fought to keep the gates of the House of God with two bottles of wine, are today also shooting the visitors to the house of God with bullets, to the smiles of their masters, and they are preventing the visitors from purging the polytheists. What else can be expected from the Wahabis?

In this same regard the speaker emphasized: The oppression of the martyrs of Mecca has a long history. In a word, one may say that the 14 centuries of oppression against the Islam of Muhammad (peace be upon him) are manifested again in the four-hour march to purge the polytheists.

Elsewhere in his talk Karimi discussed the nation's economic problems. He said: Some of our economic policies are mistaken. It is surprising that some economic officials are not willing to correct their mistakes. I would like to ask, if the people see unity in religious commitment and accepting the government, do they also see unity in economic areas? The people do not approve this economic situation. We know that many infrastructure tasks are in the process of completion. Because of this revolutionary work, the people praise all the sincere officials. However, the failure to exercise oversight, the lack of study, the naivete and the mistakes by some managers and planners have overshadowed these efforts.

The speaker continued: We are all members of one house in making and implementing laws and national affairs. This is a house whose cultural boundaries are much broader than its political boundaries. Reason dictates that we not seek to eliminate one another. The best way to help is to make each other aware of the realities. The reality is that the weakness and the meditations of the economic planners and their lack of familiarity with the principles of the economy of Islam have caused the spirit of commerce to take precedence over production in recent years. It has caused talents that could have have played a role in productive, material, spiritual, visible and intellectual creativity to be misdirected, and today they are making tradesmen of everyone.

Continuing, the deputy from Shushtar said: We cannot use Western explanations and methods to solve our native problems in economic areas. We hope that in the Second Five-Year Plan we will not repeat the mistakes in the First Five-Year Plan. In the Second Five-Year Plan we must deal with two kinds of leeches, the gold hoarders and the Americanized pseudo-intellectuals. Advancement under the plan and the expansion of development in the Islamic society depend on the culture of development and the development of culture. We must be assured that every act of construction needs well-intended understanding, and no understanding without careful oversight will achieve the desired results.

It is entirely regrettable that now there is a hot market for disrespect for the Constitution, bribery in the offices and embezzlement of assets. For example, in some of the nation's management organizations there are individuals who draw wages from several different parts of the government, and this is a violation of Article 141 of the Constitution. Concerning the plundering of the public treasury, he said: Huge plundering capitalists have appeared who are abusing the failure to take a revolutionary approach, and who do whatever they wish to do. Plundering of the public treasury has been taking place in the province of Khuzestan due to the lack of concern for employing worthy managers.

The public must know who, what group, what organization or what faction is supporting these plunderers of the public treasury. It is surprising that this approach is being taken in a province that should have the best, most sound, and most aware managers. Is this province a sewer for unworthy manpower and managers? If the brothers in intelligence had a free hand in judicial matters, much of this plundering would be prevented.

Hasan Shakhesi, Deputy From Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh

Wherever we look in the country, the government's services are evident.

The final preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Shakhesi, deputy from Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh. He condemned the rulers of Saudi Arabia. He said: Praise to the pilgrims, the noble nation of Iran and all the free people of the world who have understood the pilgrimage to Mecca and the purging of polytheists. This year, with their silence, they will purge all the polytheists and imperialists, and this will be a fatal blow to imperialism. He offered his thanks for the trip by the president of the republic to the province of Gilan, and he thanked the people for their splendid welcome to the president of the republic. He said: Of course, it is right that the people act in this way, because His Excellency's abundant and effective service in the 15 years since the triumph of the Islamic revolution, in bitter days of crisis, have been discussed all over the world.

He continued: The results of this great man's efforts include advancements in technology, mining exploration and extraction, the construction of dams and ports, power plants and airports, the development of communications and telephone technology, transportation, shipping and roads, water and sewers, health care and treatment, higher education, youth education, and urban development.

The speaker added: Wherever we look in the country, the government's services are evident. An example is the city of Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh, where 12 main roads have been asphalted in 15 months. After 40 years of communications in this municipality with 1,500 telephone numbers, 6,000 numbers were added, effective steps have been taken for water and sewer service, relatively sufficient health care and treatment services are available, electrical power service is provided in all the rural areas, R14 billion has been provided in credits and expenses for the construction of two large bridges, and the utmost support has been given to agriculture, irrigation, sports and recreation, fishing and fisheries and gas service.

Continuing, the deputy from Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh said: When the nation of Iran pays attention to the services of the government, it breaks out with spontaneous expressions of joy and happiness. Every moment they want to embrace the officials and kiss them.

Legislation

Question From the Deputy From Hamadan to the Minister of Mines and Metals

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the question from Habibian, deputy from Hamadan, to Mahluji, minister of mines and metals, concerning the production of the units at the Mobarakeh Steel and Iron Complex, and the amount of its exports.

The text of the question is as follows:

1 - How much and at what price does the production of the units under the ministry's mantle, especially the Mobarakeh Steel and Iron Complex, differ from the goals set in the Five-Year Plan?

2 - So far, how much steel has been exported and at what price, and has the domestic market been saturated or not?

3 - Has anything been sent back from export shipments, and if so, why?

Answer From the Minister of Mines and Metals?

In answer to the first question from the deputy from Hamadan, Engineer Mahluji said: In the First Five-Year Plan, production targets for the units under the mantle of the Ministry of Mines and Metals were not yet specified, but production at this unit was 20 percent of the affiliated industries and its performance was 32.4 percent. We are now steel exporters and we have no need for basic items.

In answer to the second question, the minister of mines and metals said: Steel exports began in the year 1371, with 800,000 tons for $320 million. In the year 1372, the figures were more than 1,425,000 tons at an estimated $234 million. As for the question of whether the domestic market has been saturated, the answer is affirmative. When we began in the second half of the year 1368 [23 September 1989-20 March 1990], there was almost no steel to be found on the domestic market and it was rationed.

Deputy From Hamadan's Further Remarks

In explaining his remarks, Habibian said further: With regard to performance, the reports we have received from the auditors at the Accounting Court contradict the minister's remarks. With regard to the Esfahan Iron Foundry Corporation, the goal in the First Five-Year Plan was 7,750,870 tons, yet we had growth to 8,311,571 tons (meaning higher than the Five-Year Plan). The Iran Steel Industries Group had a target of 3,063,820 tons under the First Five-Year Plan and it produced 2,861,748 tons (meaning it achieved 93 percent of the goal). The Ahvaz Steel Industries Company had a goal under the First Five-Year Plan of 5,850,000 tons, while it produced 2,774,538 tons (meaning it achieved 47 percent of the goal). The target for the Mobarakeh Steel Company was 3,240,000 tons, while it produced 944,691 (meaning it achieved 29 percent of the goal). Finally the goal for the Kavian Steel Company was 2,400,000 tons, while it produced 256,799 tons (meaning 11 percent of the target).

Concerning the losses in these units, he said: The Ahvaz Steel Industries Company lost $37,203,380. The Mobarakeh Steel Company lost $1,373,484,520 and the Kavian Steel Company lost about $535,800,250. These are the losses that these companies had.

He discussed steel and the contract in this regard with China. He said: Concerning the failure to send the Esfahan Iron Foundry delegation on 7/15/1372 [7 October 1993], the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has discussed the importance of the matter and the repeated follow-ups by fax from the Chinese side to resolve the differences.

Here the Chinese became quite angry and wanted clarification of the situation.

[paragraph numbering as published]

2 - In a letter to Mr. Mahluji signed by Dr. Velayati, a report was sent on the existing issues and problems, the solutions proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the failure to achieve the desired agreement. A request for action was made by fax from Iran's Embassy in Peking to the executive director of the Esfahan Iron Foundry, along with a discussion of the problems.

4 - In another fax from Iran's Embassy in Peking to Mr. Mahluji the subject was raised again and a request for the desired action was made in view of the embezzlement of public funds, and unfortunately no action has yet been taken.

5 - In addition to the letters, visits, and talks that have been held with the Chinese side, face-to-face meetings have been held to solve the problems.

He also added: Our losses up to 10/1/1372 [22 December 1993] were $3,455,290 at Ahvaz Steel and $5,741,449 at the Esfahan Iron Foundry.

We have received reports on the various credits. According to the evidence, the statistics on the Esfahan Iron Foundry up to 5/13/1372 [4 August 1993] are as follows:

Orders for various types of steel, 895,700 tons, of which 477,706 remains unfilled. In other words, the Esfahan Iron Foundry has been able to keep only 50 percent of its commitments. In reality, demand on the international markets for products from the Esfahan Iron Foundry is twice the supply.

The deputy from Hamadan also said: The first credit account was opened on 4/19/1376 [10 July 1998] [as published] with a shipment date of 6/16/1993 [as published] for a quantity of 5,000 [text not legible] tons at $334 per ton, but under the contract $5,164,720 tons was shipped, showing an increase of 164,720 tons with a value of $55,016,048. If we calculate this at 175 tumans per dollar, the value is about R96,278,840. That is, we sent this much extra iron, but they did not want it and sent it back.

1 - Of all these items, which total about 11, the result is obtained that the credits were lost for 5,000 tons valued at $1,718,977,080, and the losses from excess shipments were for 164,070 tons valued at $55,016.

2 - The credits on 5,000 shipping tons valued at 1,643,720,040 in a quantity of 218,160 tons.

3 - The losses on the 11 items totaled $13,450,467,097, which would be R2,353,840,894,075 at 175 tumans per dollar.

Additional Answer From Minister of Mines and Metals

Mahluji, minister of mines and metals, spoke again in answer to the deputy from Hamadan's questions. He said: He has presented a series of numbers and figures that are very far from the reality. He says that the National Steel Industries Group, under the goals of the

First Five-Year Plan, produced 3,620,000 tons. Now that we have rebuilt that place after the war, we have brought its capacity up to 1.2 million tons. The total capacity of the national group is 800,000 tons. How is it that the goal under the plan was 3,600,000 tons, and now we are to produce 2,800,000 tons? There is nothing written in the Five-Year Plan book about how much each unit must produce. He says that the target for Ahvaz Steel Industries was 5,850,000 tons, and everyone knows that since the beginning Ahvaz Steel was to produce 1.5 million tons. Or for example, he says that the target for Mobarakeh Steel was 3,240,000 tons, yet the outside capacity for Mobarakeh Steel is 2.3 million tons. He says the target for Kavian Steel was 2,300,000 tons, yet Kavian's production is less than 800,000 tons, 51 percent of which now belongs to the Social Security Organization, and he can ask about that.

He also discussed the figures on losses. He said: These things were previously discussed in the commission. The questions were read and we answered them. If he had presented these figures I would have answered them one by one. For example, he said Kavian Steel lost $5.385 billion. How much did it produce to lose this much? What did the Social Security Organization do, which is in charge of it? What would this figure be if we multiplied it by 270 tumans?

He continued: He says Ahvaz Steel lost $1.373 billion. In the first and second years Ahvaz exported about 300,000 and 500,000 tons of slab steel. Ahvaz Steel has now repaid its former accumulated losses, it has reformed its own administrative system, it has bought back its surplus manpower, it has met the nation's need for slab steel, and the world is now waiting in line to get its slabs. How could this factory lose this much?

Mahluji then discussed the figures on the indebtedness of Mobarakeh Steel and Kavian Steel. He said: These figures are truly mistaken. To whom are they indebted? Meaning that if we add these, according to you the Ministry of Mines and Metals owes $2 billion?

Continuing, the minister of mines and metals added: During the First Five-Year Plan we succeeded in having $1.3 billion in exports. At the end of the year 1372 [20 March 1994] the Export Development Center reported that 60 percent of the nation's industrial exports were done by the Ministry of Mines and Metals complex. After the talk by Mahluji, minister of mines and metals, Habibian, deputy from Hamadan, did not consider the minister's answer to be satisfactory, and the matter was referred to the Articles 88 and 90 Commission for further work.

Bill To Collect Cash Fines From Employers at Factories Subject to Social Security Law

The second item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Health Care Commission concerning the Bill To Collect Cash Fines From Employers at Factories Subject to the Social Security Law Who Do Not Send the Statements on Wages and Salaries for Insured People and Insurance Premiums Within the Allotted Period of Time. After views were given by supporters and opponents, the bill was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: The employers at all factories subject to the Social Security Law enacted in Tir 1354 [22 June - 22 July 1975] are required to send statements on wages and salaries for all insured people, insurance premiums, and unemployment insurance for each month no later than the end of the last day of the following month to the Social Security Organization, and to make the payments.

Note 1: The employers who do not prepare and send statements on wages and salaries for insured people in the manner given in this law and in the guidelines for Article 39 of the Social Security Law, and also the employers who do not send to the Social Security Organization within the period given in this law the statements on wages and salaries for insured people or who do not send the statements on wages and salaries in the manner previously agreed to by the aforementioned organization, will be required to pay fixed cash fines as given below.

A: Up to R300,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 5 percent of the insurance premiums for the same month.

B: From R300,000 to R1,200,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 10 percent of the insurance premiums for the same month.

C: From R1,200,000 to R2,500,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 15 percent of the insurance premiums for the same month.

D: For amounts in excess of R2,500,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 20 percent of the insurance premiums for the same month.

Note 2: Employers who do not pay all or part of the insurance premiums and unemployment insurance premiums for each month within the period specified in the law, in addition to paying the insurance premiums and the unemployment insurance premiums, will be required to pay fixed cash fines as given below:

A: Up to R300,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 7 percent of the entire debt or unpaid debt for the same month.

B: From R300,000 to R1,200,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 12 percent of the entire debt or unpaid debt for the same month.

C: From R1,200,000 to R2,500,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 17 percent of the entire debt or unpaid debt for the same month.

D: For amounts in excess of R2,500,000 in monthly insurance premiums, 22 percent of the entire debt or unpaid debt for the same month.

Note 3: The cash fines given in Note 2 of this law are limited to one year, and if the employer does not act on the lawful obligation set in this law, at the beginning of the following year each year an amount equal to the cash fines for the first year will be added to the fines.

Bill Removing Restrictions on Building Factories and Industries Within a 50-Kilometer Radius of Esfahan

The final item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Industries and Mines Commission Concerning the Bill To Amend the Proposed Law Removing Restrictions on Building Factories and Industries Within a 50-Kilometer Radius of Esfahan, enacted in 1359 [21 March 1980-20 March 1981], continued consideration of which was postponed to the next session.

Majles Notes

Deputy From Hamadan Comments on Correct Statistics in Minister of Mines and Metals' Question

In the announcement of statistics and figures by Mr. Habibian, deputy from Hamadan, concerning the nation's steel, he made a mistake whose correction he requested in an interview with our correspondent.

He said: Concerning the statistics and figures I gave on losses, there was a mistake that I will correct. The losses for the Steel Industries Group are $38,203,680. The Losses at the Ahvaz Steel Industries Group are $1,373,486,520.

The losses at the Mobarakeh Steel Group are $688,592,700, and the losses at the Kavian Steel Company are $535,800,250, and are thus corrected.

This report is from the Supervisor's Office of the Accounting Council at the National Accounting Court, and it is an official report. My complaint with the minister of mines and metals is that the text of his speech on the numbers and figures was not a logical protest because these numbers and figures were not prepared by the nation's official accountants and the Accounting Court. It would have been appropriate if he had said that this should be studied later somewhere to determine whether they are correct or not. Yet Mr. Minister says that these numbers and figures are not acceptable.

He added: Some of these losses are due to increased shipping costs, because sometimes more is shipped than needed for the demand in question, and since at the beginning there is no demand, in the beginning they have to sell at a low price. Some of is due to the defective documents, because if the documents do not conform to commitments and the text of the contract, if the existing documents do not match commitments, the buyer countries will not accept the shipment, and to prevent the return of the shipments, they sell the goods at a low price.

Deputy From Molayer's Memo to Foreign Minister

In a memo to Dr. Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, Nowruzi, Deputy From Molayer, asked for the reason for continued political relations with England despite that nation's position on Salman Rushdie, the slaughter of the people of Bosnia, and the use of a microphone in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in London. It is worth mentioning that this memo was among the memos from deputies to the nation's executive officials.

18 May

94LA0174A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
19 May 94 pp 6,14

[All paragraph numbering as published]

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Mr. 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri and Mr. Rashidi, Mr. Nowzari, Mr. Nariman, and Mr. Kamran-Dastjerdi, deputies from the cities of Marvdasht, Kazerun, Babol, and Esfahan, spoke as preagenda speakers. Then the speaker of the Majles gave a speech in which he offered condolences on the martyrdom of Imam Mohammad Baqer (peace be upon him) and condemned the silence on the part of the leaders of the Islamic nations in the face of the Zionist regime's crimes. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Majles Speaker's Remarks

Mr. Nateq-Nuri at yesterday's open Majles session offered condolences on the martyrdom of Imam Baqer (peace be upon him), and then he discussed the further Zionist crimes at the al-Khalil Mosque. He said: These are not the first crimes by the Zionists, and they definitely will not be the last. This is the nature of the Zionists and these racists who support racial cleansing. What is regrettable is the silence of the leaders of the Islamic nations and their indifference. Their establishment of relations with the occupying regime puts the seal of approval on these crimes.

The speaker of the Majles then added: In this same climate and state of affairs where the al-Khalil mosque is being attacked, the leaders of the Islamic nations are seeking to establish relations with the occupiers. This is sad. While Palestinian youth and young people are being slaughtered and are manfully continuing their war of stones, the international organizations and supporters of human rights are indifferent to this. Of course, these things are no surprise to us, because their silence and indifference to the crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina show the reality and their essence.

In conclusion, Nateq-Nuri emphasized: The leaders of the Islamic nations must realize that the more they give Israel room to operate, the more savage that nation will become.

Khalil Rashidi, Deputy From Marvdasht

The government's successful development work far outweighs its mistakes.

The first preagenda speaker was Rashidi, deputy from Marvdasht. In his speech he commemorated the memory of the Iranian pilgrim martyrs in Glorious Mecca. He said: We will always purge sin and polytheists, for the exalted leader said: "The pilgrimage to Mecca is an obligation of the nation, an obligation of unity, an obligation of the power of Muslims, a collective and individual obligation and an obligation for this world and the next."

He also discussed 3 Khordad [24 May], the anniversary of the capture of Khorramshahr, and commemorated 7 Khordad [28 May], the anniversary of the establishment of the Majles. He said: The basis of the nation's work comes from the Majles, and it is from this sacred place that problems must be solved. Today the best steps must be taken in the Second Five-Year Plan. All the problems and difficulties must be seen in the Five-Year Plan, and otherwise coming and asking questions and doing research and investigation are extraneous.

He added: If you want to make a principle of reforming the administrative system, if you want to give priority to agriculture as an important matter, if you want to have principled planning in cultural and educational affairs, and if you want to make cultural mobilization, labor, and spirituality into thriving processes, you will have to see it here and nowhere else. It is at this stage that the nation's economic, cultural, and even political fate for the next year is being written. The need to create fundamental change in the existing administrative system is clear and undeniable, but it must be done in accordance with sacred Islamic goals. Clearly in this regard the volume of the organizations must be reduced by eliminating organizations, consolidating comparable and parallel units, and reducing the number of decision-making councils. This task is our lawful responsibility.

He emphasized giving priority to the agricultural sector in the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: It is our important responsibility to make better use of this water and soil. Most of us are farmers and the children of farmers, and we feel the rural areas in our flesh and skin. How can we pass over the issue with inattention?

He added: It is a matter of belief and practice that we must have a proper and religiously lawful program in the cultural and educational dimension. It is naive for us to think we can stop technology. Were you able to prevent videos? If you were able to do so, then how did 3 million videos get into homes? Satellites are definitely like this as well. It is an ill-considered idea, and experience has shown that we will not succeed in dealing physically with satellites. No matter how strong the building, it will not stand if you build it in the path of a flood. A building on the peak of a volcano is in a fearful situation, and no reasonable person will spend the time and money to build a home if it is on the fault line of an earthquake.

He discussed the fact that the government's officials are working to perpetuate the revolution and deliver us from dependence. He said: If clear criticism is made in a harsh tone, in reality this is a concerned warning to reduce mistakes, not a rejection of the work of a handful of officials.

Rashidi discussed the vast volume of the government's development work. He said: Although the work has gone slowly and there have been and are problems, the successful achievements are truly great in comparison with the mistakes. One of our sources of national pride is the creation of the Tehran metro without using foreign manpower and government credits, relying on domestic management and Iranian specialists.

He expressed thanks for the measures taken by the Council of Ministers to recognize as deprived areas the villages of Khorram Makan, Dorudzan, Rahman, Majdabad, and Mohammadabad, and he also praised the expedited work to bring gas service to his electoral district.

He described as good the progress in building sewage for the city of Marvdasht, the construction of the Mivand Dam and the project to provide water service to the Marvdasht in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994]. He asked the minister of health care, treatment and medical education and the minister of culture and Islamic guidance, in view of the region's badly functioning health care and culture situation, to make a serious decision.

Gholamhoseyn Nowzari, Deputy From Kazerun

Today the revenue value of a barrel of oil for producer countries is less than it was 40 years ago.

The next speaker was Nozari, deputy from Kazerun. He offered condolences on the martyrdom of Imam Mohammad Baqer (peace be upon him) and condemned the prohibition by the Saudi rulers of the rites to purge the polytheists. He offered congratulations to the Islamic nation and the exalted leader of the revolution on the joyous Day of Sacrifice. He said: Oil is considered the nation's most important, and indeed its only source of foreign exchange.

This black gold, with all its economic value, is not in suitable circumstances because of the oil trusts and cartels, and the influence of the imperialist policies of the world's plundering countries.

He continued: In the years 1300 to 1340 [21 March 1921-20 March 1962] the price of a barrel of oil was between 15 and 60 cents. From 1340 to 1350 [21 March 1961-20 March 1972] it was about $1.20 to $2.10. In the year 1352 [21 March 1973-20 March 1974] it jumped to $12. Although oil came close to its real price with the triumph of the Islamic revolution, it was caught in crisis again through various plots. Today oil is marketed in the world at the price of 20 years ago, meaning about $13 per barrel.

The speaker noted that the taxes on a barrel of oil in many Western nations is up to three times its price. He said: Calculating world inflation, the cost of producing a barrel of oil and the cost of shipping and comparing that with the current price of goods produced by the industrial nations, who are the main consumers of oil, we reach the conclusion that today the revenue value of a barrel of oil for the producer nations is less than its revenue value 40 years ago.

The deputy from Kazerun added: The role of the sharp drop in the price of oil, and a comparison of the production of about 6 million barrels the day before the triumph of the Islamic revolution, of which more than 5 million was exported at $13 to $15 per barrel, with the amount of the nation's current exports, meaning 2.3 million barrels per day, makes very clear the nation's foreign exchange revenue situation and its true value.

Continuing, Nowzari said: It is here that the nation's economic situation must be carefully analyzed, and it must be said that managing the country, rebuilding the destruction of the imposed war, building roads and refineries and investing in various economic sectors is truly miraculous, especially in view of the fact that population has doubled since the year of the triumph of the Islamic revolution.

He explained: What country in the world do you know that has no problems? He said: God forbid that we should make a talking calf out of the problems and difficulties that arise and disappoint the people who love the revolution and Islam, or make them deviate from the path they have chosen with zeal, love, and awareness.

The speaker noted that the people, especially the wage earners, have problems procuring what they need. He added: [The people] believe that through the efforts of the government, the Majles and the judicial power, the problem of high prices can be solved to a great extent. The issues must be separated from one another and solutions must be found for them. They believe that with oversight, with the prevention of unbridled price increases and the creation of a suitable mechanism for anchoring inflation, it will be possible to prevent false economic pressures.

The speaker then discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: Since 30 years ago, when the route of the Shiraz road was changed, the revolutionary municipality of Kazerun has effectively been at a deadend. The route of the old road, which passes beside Lake Parishan, is 49 km, 15 km of which have been built. With the construction of the remaining 34 km, the distance from the municipality of Kazerun to Shiraz will be 15 km less. Now that this 30-year spell has been broken by order of the president of the republic, I thank him on behalf of the municipality's 250,000 people.

At the end of his speech he discussed the fact that in the municipality of Kazerun 25,000 families are not connected to the city's water network and are using wells. He said: Likewise, the large rural areas in the central district are faced with a shortage of drinking water, or are using polluted water. I therefore ask Engineer Zanganeh, minister of power, to give the order that serious attention be given to this municipality.

Mohsen Nariman, Deputy From Babol

To fight the cultural invasion, we must all become mobilized, and we must take cultural and constructive measures.

The next speaker was Nariman, deputy from Babol. During his speech he condemned the prohibition by the Saudi rulers of the rites to purge the polytheists. He said: This wicked act has reopened the wound that was inflicted in the hearts of the Muslim world's freedom-loving people on 6 Zul-Hijjeh 1366 [17 May 1987] with the shedding of the pure blood of the dear ones of the Islamic nation at the sacred divine shrine. He added: Although the oppressed silence of the dear Iranian pilgrims will have its positive effects and will reveal more than before the dependence of the filthy Saudi rulers on the malicious leaders of Israel and America, the savage Saudi rulers must realize that the fires of the increasing and revolutionary anger of the Muslim will soon envelop their filthy clothes, and with the implementation of divine punishment, the secrets of their puppet government will see the light of day.

Continuing, the speaker addressed the Saudi rulers and their bullying American bosses. He said: The late Imam said that the Haj is not the Haj without purging the polytheists. As long as those words ring in our ears, as the tradition of the Prophet (peace be upon him) and the purging of the polytheists will never grow old. The leader of the revolution said that purging the polytheists is the spirit, the meaning, and the goal of the pilgrimage to Mecca. We still hear these words, and as long as we do the declaration of revulsion for and the purging of the polytheists in the Haj rites will never stop. He added: This will either be done through loud and evocative cries purging the polytheists, or it will be done through a meaningful and oppressed silence. In any case, the imperialist polytheist world will not be exempt during these days from the purging of polytheists by pure Muslims.

The speaker then announced that a strong and authoritative government can stand up decisively against economic and social malfunctions. He added: In other words, anchoring inflation can only be done by a powerful government, not a weak government. If the Majles wants to solve the problem of high prices by presenting a program that limits the government's prerogatives, and if it wants itself to get involved in price setting, which is one of the elementary rights of any government, thereby helping the vulnerable classes, in my view this is an infringement, because reducing the government's prerogatives will weaken it.

He said: A program that intends on the one hand to anchor inflation and on the other seeks to take away the government's prerogatives, is internally flawed. It is

contradictory and divided, and it must be dealt with carefully and in a profound way. The relationship between stabilizing prices and setting the foreign exchange rate afloat must be clarified.

Continuing, the speaker then said: The best way to solve the problem of high prices is to think and work with the government, and in this regard the Center for Majles Studies can play an important role.

The speaker discussed satellite antennas. He said: If they gather up these satellite antennas today, tomorrow a smaller variety will come onto the market. If we fight those, they will install versions that can be applied to window panes with tape, or there will be smaller parts that are installed on televisions. In my view, fighting satellites is like gathering up all the lethal weapons in the world to fight murder, which is impossible and unreasonable. As long as there is are thoughts of killing, doing harm and aggression, these violent acts will take place. To fight the cultural invasion, we must all become mobilized, and we must take cultural and constructive measures to train this human being in such a way that he will use his power of choice and selection in a manner that is worthy of his divine nature.

The speaker then discussed the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: No matter how good and comprehensive the Second Five-Year Plan may be, in its implementation it will need rich and experienced human resources. There are wise, skilled, and experienced people who can successfully implement the plan. This is felt in the planning of the Japanese. They have neither rich and important mining resources nor a special geographic position. Their only distinction is the training of people who can think and plan. It is solely through reliance on its rich human resources that Japan can have an annual income of more than $110 billion.

The speaker then offered congratulations to the minister of post, telegraph and telephone on the arrival of 27 Ordibehesht [17 May], World Communications Day. He said: The government's capability, power and skill are evidenced by the fact that it is able to match the oppressive monarchy regime's installation of 800,000 telephones in Iran during its entire lifetime, in just one year.

At the end of his speech, the deputy from Babol asked the minister of culture and higher education to pay the necessary attention to the problems raised by the technical students in Babol.

Hasan Kamran-Dastjerdi, Deputy From Esfahan

What has happened on the Haj has proved that they were right, because the positions of the enemy document this logic.

The final preagenda speaker was Kamran, deputy from Esfahan. During his speech he discussed the remarks by the exalted leader concerning the issue of the pilgrimage to Mecca. He said: America's worries these days arise from this very Muslim power, which has been created by the Islamic revolution. For this reason, the so-called Islamic governments such as Saudi Arabia have set their hearts on America, the idol of the age, because they do not support their nations. Unfortunately in the Middle East, North Africa, Southeast Asia and in many countries, the goals of the Great Satan are being pursued to various degrees.

He added: The Islamic nations oppose this thinking. This is the result of the rejection of the separation of religion from politics, revived by the Islamic revolution, and overall millions of Muslims insist on that in manifesting the Islamic nation.

Today the thinking of the Islamic nations focused on our religion is exactly the same as our policy, and their understanding of the enemy and events is due to this thinking. The struggles of the nations of Palestine, Bosnia, Karabakh, Tajikistan, Kashmir, Egypt, the Hezbollah of Lebanon, the Islamic movement in Algeria, the Government of the Sudan, Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], and the Islamic Jihad of Palestine have discredited the West and America. The international organizations such as the United Nations, the Security Council, and the secretary-general himself are participants in the crimes of NATO and the Zionists. Even hostile historians have delineated their borders, saying that they oppose this new thinking, meaning that they say bad things about the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The exalted leader says: "Bullying is the false talk of those who say bad things about the Islamic Republic of Iran, because the Islamic republic rejects rule by the Zionist government in Islamic Palestine and it considers compromise by a few corrupt individuals with the usurpers to be without value."

He explained: Our enemies must realize that with all the abilities they have employed, the various types of lies and deceptions that they have launched to sow discord, and the preaching sultans they have who give reports in one voice with imperialism in order to please the imperialists and fight Islamic nations, they will not be able to achieve their evil goals with their various tactics. Whatever oppression happens to the Muslims on the Haj has proved that they were right, because the positions of the enemy document this logic.

Legislation

The 1st item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the Bill To Amend the Proposed Law To Eliminate Restrictions on Building Factories and Industries Within a 50-Mile Radius of Esfahan, enacted in 1359 [21 March 1980-20 March 1981], the general form of which was not approved and was rejected.

It is worth mentioning that the amendment states: Outside the points designated in the report from the governor-general of Esfahan, construction is authorized for food and rural industries and industrial slaughterhouses

within a 50-mile radius of Esfahan, with the views and approval of a commission consisting of the governor-general, the general managers of the environmental protection office, the construction jihad, the ministry of energy, the ministry of industries, the ministry of agriculture, and the ministry of housing and urban construction. If necessary construction is authorized for other industries as determined by the Council of Ministers, exclusively within the industrial villages, conforming to the Law on Establishing Companies in Iran's Industrial Villages.

2 - The 2d item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Judicial Affairs Commission concerning the Proposal on the Distribution of the Recording Fees of the Official Documents Offices Given in Article 53 of the Official Documents Offices Law Enacted 4/25/1354 [15 June 1975] of which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: As of the date of this law's enactment, the revenues from the collection of recording fees at the official documents offices enacted 4/25/1354 will be paid as follows:

a - To procure the funds required to implement articles 10, 11, 57, and 68 of the Official Documents Offices Law, the official documents offices are required each month to pay 10 percent of the funds collected as recording fees into the account for insurance, retirement, disability, and welfare and treatment affairs for office heads and office assistants at the official documents offices and their dependents. The procedure for payment, the insurance, the retirement and the relevant account will be specified in guidelines to be prepared by the National Registry and Deeds Organization and approved by the chief of the judiciary.

b - Fifteen percent of the approved recording fees will be paid by the office head to the first office assistant in exchange for a receipt.

c - The Law Amending Some Provisions of the Official Documents Offices and the Society of Office Heads and Assistants enacted 2/3/1371 [21 April 1992] will remain in force.

d - All laws and regulations in conflict with this law are void.

* * *

The [3d] item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Hire 200 People in the National Cultural Heritage Organization, for which Article 1 and its notes were approved.

Article 1: To preserve and revive traditional arts and to carry out the artistic and cultural mission of the National Cultural Heritage Organization, the aforementioned organization is authorized in the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] to hire and train 200 art trainees whose qualifications will be determined by the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization. It will officially employ them after the necessary education and training, adhering to the regulations in the National Employment Law. With the approval of the National Administrative and Employment Organization, it will hire replacements for the artists based on Article 7 of the Manpower Replacement Law enacted 11/8/1366 [28 January 1988].

Note 1: The Plan and Budget Organization is required to provide the credits needed to implement this article in the aforementioned organization's annual budget, and the National Administrative and Employment Organization will fulfill the necessary organizational commitments.

Note 2: The use of the aforementioned manpower in service and support occupations is absolutely forbidden.

* * *

4 - The 4th item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Commercial Affairs Commission concerning the Bill Adding the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the International Convention on the Coordinated System to Describe and Encode Merchandise, which was approved.

Article 1: The International Convention on the Coordinated System to Describe and Encode Merchandise, signed in Brussels on 24 Khordad 1362, corresponding to 14 June 1983, consisting of an introduction, 20 articles and a supplement with a classified index of the coordinated system, is approved as follows and the government is authorized to submit documents to it and to join it.

Note 1: The Table of Customs Tariffs given in Paragraph A, Article 1 of the Customs Affairs Law enacted in 1350 [21 March 1971-20 March 1972], must be written based on the list classified under the Coordinated System mentioned in this Article 1.

Note 2: As of the date of the implementation of the Coordinated System mentioned in this law, the phrase "Brussels classified list" used in the Customs Affairs Law enacted in 1350 is to be replaced with the phrase "classified list of the coordinated system to describe and encode merchandise."

* * *

5 - The 5th item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Joint Commission on Councils and Administrative Affairs concerning the Ministry of Intelligence Employment Bill, the general form of which was approved by the deputies.

It is worth mentioning that this bill was written in 106 articles and is ready for its second consultation.

The next item on the Majles agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Administrative Affairs Commission concerning the rejection of the Motion To

Amend Article 8 of the Law on Procedures for Manpower Replacement in Government Organizations, the general form of which was not approved and was rejected.

Among the reasons for rejection by the Administrative Affairs Commission one may mention (1) adequacy of existing laws and (2) the lack of need for new hirings.

It is worth mentioning that the amendment to Article 8 says: "In addition to the use of the services of the retirees mentioned in Article 1 of the Law Returning Government Retirees to Work, the employment of retirees and people whose years of service have been bought back based on employment laws and regulations, is authorized in ministries, organizations, institutions, government companies and municipalities if needed, as they determine, with a specified period of service and with the approval of the Council of Ministers."

* * *

7 - The final item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission concerning the rejection of the Motion To Amend Note 2, Article 7 of the Law on Manpower Replacement Procedures for Government Organizations, enacted 10/27/1366 [17 January 1988], the general form of which was put to a vote and was not approved and was rejected.

Among the reasons for the commission's rejection was the fact that it entails a financial burden, is not coordinated with the government's overall policy and that it creates excessive manpower in support and administrative occupations.

The amendment to the note states: "Hiring in administrative and service occupations will be done only in the form of contract work, and conversion of contract service employees to official employees requires eight years of prior government service with one year of volunteer service at the fronts, in addition to a minimum of two years prior contract service."

24 May

94LA0179A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
25 May 94 p 5

[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Mr. 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri and the deputies from the cities of Mamaseni, Ardekan and Mibad, Maku, and Naqadeh and Oshnovieh spoke as preagenda speakers. Then the speaker of the Majles gave a speech in which he commemorated the anniversary of the liberation of Khorramshahr. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Majles Speaker's Remarks

At yesterday's open Majles session Mr. Nateq-Nuri offered congratulations on the anniversary of the liberation of Khorramshahr and he commemorated the memory of the bravery and valor of the forces in the revolutionary guards, the mobilization and the army. [passages omitted on Khorramshahr day]

Legislation

Motion To Ban Unlicensed Motorcycles

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the first consultation of the Councils Commission concerning the Motion To Ban Unlicensed Motorcycles, the general form of which was approved.

Article 1 of this bill states that within one year all passenger motorcycles must have their motors licensed. After the expiration of the legal grace period all police agents are required, on a serious and continuing basis, to stop unlicensed motorcycles and guide them to the municipal parking office.

Bill To Amend the Law on Procedures for Medical Examination of Those Subject to Obligatory Public Service

The second item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Amend the Law on Procedures for Medical Examination of Those Subject to Obligatory Public Service, enacted in 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], of which the Majles approved Article 1 and its note.

Article 1, Note 2 of the Law on Procedures for Medical Examination of Those Subject to Obligatory Public Service enacted in 1368, is amended as follows:

Note 2: For persons subject to obligatory service who need specialist examinations, the anticipated costs must be deposited beforehand in the government's account and after the examination they must be dealt with in accordance with this law. Those seeking aid will be eligible for coverage by the National Welfare Organization, and those who are certified by the local aid committee to be lacking in financial resources will be exempt from the payment of the aforementioned funds.

Manpower Adjustment Procedures Law

The next item on the agenda was the Motion for Interpretation of Article 8 of the Manpower Adjustment Procedures Law enacted 10/27/1366 [17 January 1988].

It is worth mentioning that this motion was presented to the Majles in the previous session, and the prohibition on retirees taking new employment was approved. During this session the previous vote was protested by some of the deputies. A ballot vote was taken and the measure was not approved.

After the failure to approve the previous proposal, a vote was taken on another motion, which was not approved. Consequently the motion was returned to the relevant commission (Administrative Affairs) for further expert study.

It is necessary to mention that the opinion issued by the Administrative Affairs Commission States: The prohibition on employing the retirees mentioned in Article 8 of the Manpower Adjustment Procedures Law does not include government retirees.

Reza Qoli Allahyari, Deputy From Mamasani

The unprecedented oversight of the executive organizations itself bespeaks the success of the Fourth Majles.

The first preagenda speaker was Allahyari, deputy from Mamasani. During his speech he offered congratulations on the Feast of the Sacrifice. He said: The uprising of 15 Khordad 1342 [5 June 1963], 14 Khordad [4 June], the anniversary of the ascension to heaven by His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him) and 3 Khordad [24 May] and the anniversary of the heroic protection by the brave men who sacrificed their blood to liberate Khorramshahr from the clutches of the Baghdad regime's fiends, are all important days.

He condemned the prohibition by the Saudi Authorities of the rites at the House of God to purge the polytheists. He discussed the anniversary of the establishment of the Majles. He said: The noble people of Iran know well that without a disturbance of any kind, this Majles has been able to follow the vice regent's path and be more active than in the past in passing laws. It has also shown that it is acting on behalf of the people with its timely stands and with bills and motions presented as required by religious law and the demands of the people.

Unprecedented oversight over the executive organizations in itself explains the success of this period. The government's performance under the First Five-Year Plan in the area of infrastructure investment has given hope to the friends of the revolution and made the enemies of Islam despair.

He added: Petrochemical factories, whose contracts had been abandoned by foreigners who had despaired of their completion, were built and started by this country's concerned specialists.

He said there is no doubt about the concern of the nation's officials. He said: According to the minister of commerce, the task of setting prices began on 1 Khordad [22 May], and it has obligated everyone to attach price stickers. The same thing has caused prices to increase about 30 percent on the market in the last few days. I ask the relevant minister, has applying price stickers and doing expert work on price setting solved the problems of the people? If attaching price stickers satisfied you, you need not have said anything. Every petty official in every municipality could require the merchants to do this. The important thing is the result. A shopkeeper in Shiraz said to me that an official from the Minister of Commerce came to their shops and told them to apply the price stickers and write any price they wish. If this work is not done carefully and systematically, you may be assured that the people's problem will be greater.

He continued: Our people may express their dissatisfaction in the evening with disorderly market conditions, but when they go out in public they ignore everything. I state clearly that we must spend less time worrying about the cultural invasion, because we see that our people who are dwelling on the borders retain their beliefs and family modesty, obeying the divine commands, despite the fact that they have full access to foreign television channels. However, the threat of irresponsible pricing and the unbridled growth of prices is much more dangerous.

Allahyari then discussed the problems and difficulties in his electoral district. He thanked the minister of justice for helping start the Mamasani court and the minister of agriculture for allocating credits to start construction operations. He asked the minister of energy to help with issuing a decisive order to the executive director of the Province of Fars to start construction to anchor one of the bodies of water in the municipality of Mamasani and he asked the minister of education and training to issue the order to establish an office representing the Ministry of Education and Training.

Seyyed Esma'il Davudi-Shamsi, Deputy From Ardekan and Mibad

The next speaker was Davudi, deputy from Ardekan and Mibad. He offered congratulations on 3 Khordad, the anniversary of the liberation of Khorramshahr and the anniversary of the Fourth Majles beginning its work. He said: The Majles began its work this term with slogans and specific promises. This term's most important slogans were and are cooperating with the government on various issues, supporting the economic policies and programs of Mr. Hashemi's government, improving the nation's economic situation and confronting the cultural invasion of the enemies of the revolution.

Continuing, the speaker said: We ourselves have approved some of the laws, we criticize their implementation, and we ask the government not to enforce some of them.

As an example, he cited the prohibition on price increases. He said: Every product is either produced domestically or imported. Some machinery and raw materials for domestic products are also imported. Therefore, with the increased foreign exchange rate, increased prices for many goods and services such as water, electrical power, postage, telephone services and other things and increased salaries and wages, whose laws the Majles approved, how can such a responsibility be given to the government?

Davudi said: We do not reject the principle of price controls, but we do not consider the current procedure for dealing with this issue to be correct. He said: Bringing such uncalculated pressure to bear may cause reduced gross domestic product and the result of that will be stagnation, unemployment and inflation.

He noted that another important issue that has created problems for the country is the procedure for approving and implementing the plan and budget laws. He added: The implementation of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget Law, which was the first budget passed in this term and was the final year of the First Five-Year Plan, as well as the writing and approval of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget Law, faced problems. The most important of these was the appearance of foreign exchange problems after the foreign exchange rate was allowed to float, and the reason for that can be considered improper implementation of the Five-Year Plan, or defects in it.

He discussed the fact that the implementation of some important parts of the First Five-Year Plan such as the change in the consumption model, the change in the administrative structure, reform of the nation's executive and judicial management and organization have been left hanging in various areas. He added: Work to privatize government companies and transfer some government responsibilities to the people has progressed slowly, and the necessary economizing has not been done to cut back government expenses.

Monetary and financial policies have not been carefully explained, production bottlenecks have not been corrected and productive employment has not been created to the necessary extent. On the one hand the efforts made to improve the quantity and quality of cultural and educational work have not been adequate, and therefore, in view of the exalted leader's policies, the task of studying and approving the Second Five-Year Plan is difficult and complex.

Continuing, the deputy from Ardekan and Mibad discussed the government's delay in presenting the Second Five-Year Plan Bill to the Majles. He said: Under the law, the government should have presented the Second Five-Year Plan to the Majles in the second half of the year 1371 [23 September 1992-20 March 1993], but it submitted it one and one-half years late, along with the 1373 Budget Law.

Because of its involvement debating the budget, the Majles also delayed consideration of the Five-Year Plan to the year 1373. We are now two months into the year 1373, and although the Majles guidelines are clear on the procedures for studying the Five-Year Plan, the question is still being discussed as to whether changes in the guidelines for doing this task should be submitted to the special commission and the joint commissions or whether it should be studied in the Plan and Budget Commission as in the previous term.

Davudi added: Based on the guidelines for two consultations approving the budget, in reality the Majles studied two one-consultation bills, in the sense that it studied and approved the general form of the bill and the revenues in one consultation, and in the second consultation, due to the limitations imposed on revenue and expense ceilings in the first consultation, it was not possible to make the needed changes in the Budget Law rows, apart from the amendments made to the notes. This is in conflict with the idea of one bill having two consultations.

He continued: On the one hand, the limits on expenditures meant that the expenditures approved by the Majles could not be obtained in the framework of the approved budget, and ultimately the following sums were announced for spending in excess of the approved budget:

(1) In Paragraph J1, Article 1, the sum of 964 billion rials [R].

(2) In Paragraph J2, Article 1, the sum of R2,800 billion.

(3) In Paragraph B, Note 2 R450 billion.

The total is R4,214 billion.

Thus, instead of the R33,592 billion in preliminary credits anticipated for the government, the Majles authorized R34,262 billion in government expenditures, or R670 billion in credits exceeding the size of the government's requested budget, in the event the revenues are obtained. Yet reductions of 7, 10, and 13 percent were made in the budgets of most of the executive organizations. Therefore, because revenues were studied without regard to expenses, there were problems approving and implementing the budget.

At the end of his speech Davudi said: In previous years the Budget Law was approved and sent to the government no later than 12 Bahman [1 February], and the government was required to prepare and announce its executive guidelines and instructions during the month of Esfand [20 February-19 March]. This year's budget, however, was approved at the end of the month of Esfand and there were also delays in its preparation, printing, and distribution, so that it was distributed in the month of Ordibehesht [21 April-20 May]. Two months into the year all of its guidelines have yet to be approved and distributed, and the letters of agreement have not been signed.

Mohammad 'Abbaspur, Deputy From Maku

In studying the Second Five-Year Plan Bill, the Majles should pay special attention to the general conditions of the people.

'Abbaspur, deputy from Maku, was the third preagenda speaker. He read a poem to commemorate the anniversary of the liberation of Khorramshahr. He said: In the

history of the struggle and defense of religious and national essentials, the liberation of Khorramshahr has a special place among the conquests of the army of Islam.

After Khorramshahr had been occupied by the usurpers for 530 days, the issue to begin the Beyt ol-Moqaddas Operation was issued to the great Guard of Mohammad by the commander-in-chief, and in a relentless assault your zealous children dealt a terrifying blow to the enemy aggressor forces.

He then discussed the end of the second year of the Fourth Majles. He said: With a general look at the performance of the Majles it must be said that in these two years the Fourth Majles has solved the nation's problems in the area of law making, which is the most essential duty of the legislative power, by holding 228 sessions and approving the laws and motions presented, especially in the judicial and executive areas.

With the government's cooperation, it has set in motion the executive projects in the nation's executive system for the purpose of building the country. If problems and difficulties are sometimes felt in certain areas, it is because the Fourth Majles is the first Majles since the imposed war, and clearly the problems arising from eight years of sacred defense will display themselves at this stage. He added: Based on Article 86 of the Constitution and using its lawful prerogatives, the Majles has given special attention to the dimension of oversight, which is of concern to the Majles and the deputies after the laws are approved. It has also begun research and investigation of the ministries, organizations and government companies.

Every deputy is responsible to the entire nation and has the right to speak concerning all the nation's domestic and foreign issues. In addition to making laws, the Majles and the nation's representatives oversee the nation's affairs out of their interest and concern for building the nation, based on the law and within the limits of their lawful prerogatives. The supervisory prerogatives of the Majles and the deputies include using the leverage of law and discussing the problems in their electoral districts.

Continuing, the deputy from Maku explained: In approving the budget, the Majles took a realistic look at the level of revenues and expenses, and despite the severe drop in the nation's oil revenues, the Majles sought to balance the budget by proposing and approving reliable resources. It set the nation's current expenses at the desired level and at the same time it also took the interests of the country and Islam into consideration.

Therefore, in these last two years the Fourth Majles, while retaining its law-making position, has acted as the manifestation of the will of the nation and the rule of Islam, as the government's sympathetic companion and in obedience to the order of the vice regent in the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it has had the necessary skill and ability domestically and internationally.

Now that the Majles is about to begin studying the government's Second Five-Year Plan Bill, in addition to special attention to the general situation of the people and true procurement of welfare and social justice, it is appropriate that attention be given to the regions which did not receive much attention during the First Five-Year Plan, and to the provinces, which have been deprived of the necessary resources because of their geographic position.

The excessive concentration of industry in one province in such a way that the existing raw materials in that area are not sufficient for the output of the industries, and on the other hand the embezzlement of the greatest part of the mineral and plant resources because of the lack of conversion industries, are not compatible with the concept of development and this does not have the quality of justice. Unfortunately, year after year these regions have drawn the term "deprivation" behind them like a led horse. I am talking about the forgotten province of West Azarbaijan, in the northwest part of the country. It is a province of which it may be said with confidence that its political and strategic position are not matched by any other province in the country, or for that matter by any country in the world.

The municipality of Maku, with the largest land area and with borders common to the former Soviet republics, is looking right down the barrel of the cultural invasion, and there is not even one factory with rich resources in this municipality. While the population growth rate in the municipality is high, rich soil and vast plains with thousands of hectares of land remain uncultivated because of the failure to anchor the region's surface water.

He continued: Bazargan Customs is one of the most important entry, exit and transit points for goods, but unfortunately, because of the enforcement of the border policy and the false report from Iran Customs and the office of the Deputy Minister of Roads and Transportation for Road Shipping, this customs office has effectively stagnated. It plays into the hands of trucks owned by foreign citizens, yet based on the Law on Exporting and Importing of Nonperishable Goods, these trucks should be released from customs at the Bazargan border.

He asked the minister of health care, treatment and medical education for help equipping and building the hospital in Maku, and he thanked the minister of agriculture and the minister of the construction jihad to look into the region's agricultural situation.

Rasul Pur-Zaman, Deputy From Naqadeh And Oshnovieh

The final preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Pur-Zaman, deputy from Naqadeh and Oshnovieh. During his speech he condemned the illegal actions of the Saudi rulers in prohibiting the holding of rites to purge the polytheists. He said: The crimes the Serbs and the Armenians are committing with the support of the imperialist powers are among the occurrences

that are taking place to achieve the political goals of the so-called human rights organizations, which oversee the slaughter and killing of Muslims and innocent human beings instead of defending human rights.

Continuing, the speaker said: Now that we are about to study and approve the Second Five-Year Plan in the Majles commissions, in view of Article 84 of the Constitution, which considers every deputy to be responsible to the entire nation and country, those elected by the nation and their esteemed colleagues are advised at this historic point to make every effort to do expert work, observing all the logical demands of the public and the nation and giving importance to supporting the people, and to make efforts to guide resources in the best way toward essential goals by taking into account the weaknesses and strengths in performance under the First Five-Year Plan.

Continuing, the speaker discussed the problems and difficulties in his electoral district. He said: Since the excessive rainfall caused the rivers to overflow and the waters of Lake Urmia to rise, bringing losses, and also because of the losses caused by hail and the rising waters of the area's ponds, I expect the minister of the interior to allocate credits from the funds for unexpected disasters to compensate for the losses.

He also added: Very serious attention to the employment situation for unemployed youth, to strengthening the cooperatives sector and equipping the cooperatives funds in the province of West Azarbaijan and giving them practical support will prevent emigration, bring attention to the matter of production and encourage the private sector to invest.

Continuing, the deputy from Naqadeh thanked the minister of post, telegraph and telephone for his services, and asked him to issue an immediate order allocating a 4,000-number telephone center to Naqadeh.

He also asked the chief of the National Meteorological Organization to expedite construction of the meteorological station, and he asked the minister of mines and metals to allocate credits to the granite and silica mines in the district of Oshnovieh and Naqadeh.

Majles Notes

Yesterday during the deliberations of the Majles deputies in the open session, a spectator named Mohammad Qazian, a wounded war veteran with 20-percent disability, suddenly asked the speaker of the Majles to end the session to come to him and deal with his problem. Mr. Nateq-Nuri tried to persuade him to calm down and wait, but without hesitation he threw himself onto the Majles floor and broke his leg. He was immediately taken to the hospital for treatment.

Our correspondent learned from those around the man that he was suffering from psychological and nervous problems and that his main problem was unemployment. In this regard, at a press conference held yesterday morning at the Majles, Mr. Nateq-Nuri gave a talk in which he said: Spectators come to the Majles every day. Sometimes individuals come who have psychological and nervous problems, and they sometimes take an unbalanced approach. The person who did this was not very familiar with the issues and regulations in the Majles, and he expected me to stop the Majles session at that very moment and come to him.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri added: He is fine now. Before going to the hospital he himself said that he has a psychological disorder and that since he had sent in a letter to solve his problem, he expected to get an answer that very moment.

At yesterday's open Majles session Mr. Rasuli-Nezhad, deputy from Firuzkuh, issued a memo citing Article 145 of the Majles Internal Guidelines. In view of the fact that the report from the Research and Investigation Council on the Iran National Steel Company was submitted to the relevant commission in the month of Esfand last year [20 February-19 March 1994], what is the reason the report was not read in open session?

In answer, the Majles speaker said: This report was not within our interests, and the deadline has passed for it to be read in open session as soon as it arrives.

Likewise, yesterday Engineer Yahyavi, deputy from Tehran, issued a memo to the the minister of the interior asking why, concurrent with the minister of commerce international flower and plant exposition, the municipality of Tehran also gave an exposition under the same title at public expense and without offering anything new.

30 May

94LA0180A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
31 May 94 p 6

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Mr. 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, and 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, deputy from Karaj, spoke as the only preagenda speaker. Then the speaker of the Majles gave a short speech offering congratulations on the anniversary of 'Ali's appointment as successor to Mohammad. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Majles Speaker's Remarks

Leadership and obedience to one center and the vice regency of the imamate is the factor that creates unity and social order.

While announcing the above, Mr. Nateq-Nuri said at yesterday's open Majles session: One of the problems that exists in the Islamic nations is that there is no single leadership that they must all obey.

He added: The imamate and the vice regency are a blessing that was bestowed when 'Ali became Mohammad's successor on 'Eyd-e Ghadir.

The Majles speaker then added: Our government was properly guided on its path from the beginning of the movement because it had one center of leadership in the imamate. When the revolution triumphed, there were many weapons in the hands of the people. Had it not been for the imamate and the leader, Iran would have been much worse than Afghanistan. Thanks to the leadership, however, this problem was solved. After the Imam (peace be upon him) passed away the foreigners made a great deal of mischief, but their plot was thwarted thanks to the leadership and the imamate. Therefore, a society under that leadership of the vice regent will be invulnerable.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri also said: All the forces are under the command of the leadership, and our criterion is "vice regent and imamate." Praise God, our society has no problems. May God not take away from us the blessing of the vice regent, and may he preserve our vice regent for us until His Holiness Mehdi (may God hasten his joyful advent) returns.

'Abbas 'Ali Zali, Deputy From Karaj

The first important Majles responsibility in relation to the Five-Year Plan is to make the government's bill conform completely to the exalted leader's guidance.

The only preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Zali, deputy from Karaj. During his speech he offered congratulations on the anniversary of 'Ali's appointment as Mohammad's successor. He said: At the beginning of the third year of the fourth law-making term, the most important duty of the Majles is to deal with the nation's Second Five-Year Plan.

The Majles must save a sufficient amount of time, it must work quickly, and it must take into consideration the strengths and weaknesses of the First Five-Year Plan. The Majles must also take a comprehensive view, it must give full emphasis to the values of the revolution, and it must observe priorities in order to create conditions that will reinforce and continue economic and cultural growth and to make it possible to make appropriate use of all the nation's assets and its real and potential resources.

He added: The first important Majles responsibility in relation to the Five-Year Plan is to make the government's bill conform completely to the exalted leader's guidance. This guidance arises from his excellency's precise understanding of the nation's economic and political issues.

The guidance mentions details and it emphasizes the need to observe social justice and to create conditions for its realization by dividing basic assets and public resources. It emphasizes the need to adopt appropriate measures to prevent inflated incomes, to collect taxes based on the availability of necessities, to deal as much as possible with the affairs of the deprived and the low-income classes, to devise fundamental policies in the country to help the deprived and oppressed, and to develop and improve the social security system.

The guidance tells planners to make policy and set goals and procedures while observing the principles of strengthening the values of the revolution, putting those who have sacrificed, wounded veterans, and basijis first in line for making use of the nation's resources and assets, reforming the administrative system, giving serious attention to smoothing the way for public activity and participation in various affairs, completing the chains of production and developing production, especially in the area of agriculture.

The guidance reminds planners to pay attention to the social sectors and to guide all activities towards the growth of spirituality and moral virtues in society via the values of the revolution, to pay attention to preserving human generosity creating order and obedience to the laws, the work ethic, effort and self-reliance, making do, preventing waste and ostentation, preventing action based on personal taste, reinforcing the defense foundation and reducing financial commitments.

He continued: In dealing with the Second Five-Year Plan and in continuing the government's efforts, many malfunctions can be reduced, current problems can be solved, the lives of the low-income people and deprived classes can be improved, and it will be possible to make better use of the nation's existing and potential resources if the Majles makes serious effort, works with care, and takes a comprehensive view while heeding guidance in making policy, setting goals, selecting procedures and allocating resources.

The deputy from Karaj noted that building the country requires national foreign exchange. He said: In the Second Five-Year Plan, a unity of viewpoint between the government, the Majles and the executive officials must be created more than in the past, by taking a comprehensive view and making careful effort in writing programs and setting policies, goals and procedures, and by achieving confidence through the adherence to priorities. The possibility must be created for increasing coordination and participation by the various classes in rebuilding the nation by explaining problems, keeping the people informed about the nation's special conditions, gaining their confidence in the overall programs, and in the setting of policies and procedures.

Because the most important programs are implemented by concerned individuals who care about the nation and the revolution, it is necessary to make more use of all the abilities of believing and concerned people with an open mind, solely with a view to the interests of the government and the nation and avoiding action based on personal preference or factional concerns. The evaluation of the work of executive officials and Majles deputies and all the government's agents must be done on the basis of commitment and ability.

Some thoughtful and concerned people have not had the opportunity to serve in the Third Majles or the Fourth Majles. At the same time there has been an insistence on replacing some very strong ministers with individuals with less ability. We have also seen this in the Fourth Majles. Apart from the fact that this is questionable for a toiling and concerned society, it is damaging because it makes it more difficult for the people to deal with problems.

Legislation

Amendment to Note 3, Article 132 of the Constitution

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the first consultation of the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission concerning the rejection of the Bill To Amend Note 3, Article 132 of the Direct Taxes Law, the general form of which was not approved and was rejected.

Mohammad Reza Bahonar discussed the commission's reasons for rejecting the bill. He said: (1) The electronic industries are not the nation's only industrial priority. (2) These nonexemptions will cause the nation's tax revenues to be reduced, which is not in our interest. (3) If the electronic industries get an exemption today, the next day the other industries will want an exemption.

It is worth mentioning that the amendment to Note 3 says: "The exemption in this article will not include revenues from producing and mining units located within 120 km of the center of Tehran and within 50 km of the center of Esfahan, with the exception of units producing electronic products, as designated by the Ministry of Industries."

Very Urgent Motion on the Second Five-Year Plan

The second item on the Majles agenda was the very urgent Motion on Procedures for Studying and Approving the Second Five-Year Plan, presented by a group of deputies. Engineer Morteza Nabavi gave a speech discussing the motion. He said:

A plan that includes all sectors is not specifically for the Plan and Budget Commission. That is, each specialist commission is really the main commission in its sector. Under the current procedure we treat all the commissions as secondary, and only the Plan and Budget Commission as the main commission, and this is not fair. In this regard there was opposition to the special commission on the grounds that each commission has a representative chosen by the commission itself. A majority of the deputies was opposed to this because the secondary commissions cannot meet. Because of these two problems we have proposed a very urgent motion. First, a joint commission composed of all commissions will be formed. Second, all the commissions will study the items in their sectors and give them to this commission.

He then added: In view of the fact that the government delayed giving the plan to the Majles for a sufficient amount of time, this year we have until the month of Shahrivar [23 September-23 October 1994] to pass this plan, and, God willing, in the year 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] the budget bill will be in step with the Second Five-Year Plan.

Speaking in opposition, Movahedi-Saveji said: Presenting such motions will delay the Second Five-Year Plan. There has already been adequate opportunity to amend the Majles domestic guidelines, and the gentlemen did not do so.

Speaking in support, Mohsen Kuhkan said: The quality of the plan is more important to us than time. We had guideline changes for studying the budget. The budget was changed when the weaknesses in the budget study process were eliminated. We are sensitive to the fact that the commissions should be actively involved, and greater care will be taken in that regard.

After remarks by supporters and opponents, the motion's very urgent status was put to a vote and approved.

Bill To Void Article 17 of the Law on Wages and Benefits for Those Subject to the Army Law

The third item on the agenda was the report on the first consultation of the Defense Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Void Article 17 of the Law on Permanent Wages and Benefits, Fixed Savings, Insurance Premiums and Health Care Insurance for Those Subject to the Army Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the general form of which was approved.

Concerning this bill, the expert from the Defense Affairs Commission said: Since not enough money is deducted during the time of employment to pay retiree pensions, to compensate for the financial burden from such people, which will be 2 billion tumans over the next five years, the government will pay this sum, but it will not pay it to the other retirees.

Study of Change to Medical Order Organization Emblem

The next item on the agenda was the report from the Constitution Articles 88 and 90 Commission concerning the study of complaints about the change to the emblem of the Medical Order Organization Emblem. The results of the commission study are as follows:

1 - The commission learned that neither the organization nor the council insisted on keeping the new emblem. Feeling a sense of commitment, the commission voted unanimously to change the emblem again and to decorate it with the sacred emblem of the Islamic Republic.

2 - It was advised that to clarify the matter for public opinion, the organization and the council should seek to publish in the desired way an explanation of the message and content of the last emblem, the separated faces, and the difference between that and the emblem under protest, at least in the medical publications.

3 - Out of a sense of deep responsibility, to achieve Islamic goals and values, and to strengthen the sanctity of the medical profession, the Medical Order Organization should declare its willingness to consider suggestions of any kind to make the emblem's message and content more complete.

Therefore, in view of the above points, the commission declares that the investigation has been sufficient and, in view of the measures that have been taken, it rejects the protest concerning the change to the emblem of the Medical Order Organization and does not consider any further action to be necessary.

Motion To Amend Note 3 of the Law on Facilities for Wounded Veterans

The fifth item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Higher Education Commission concerning the Motion To Amend Note 3 of the Law Creating Facilities To Permit Wounded Veterans and Volunteer Jihad Basijis To Enter the Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning, of which Article 1 below was approved by the deputies:

Article 1: The spouses of war veterans with greater than 50-percent disability may, if recommended by the Wounded Veterans Foundation, make use of the benefits in this law.

Note - Concerning the quota for the spouses of wounded veterans, each wounded veteran may make use once of the above benefit.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Financial and Disciplinary Regulations

The final item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Foreign Policy Commission concerning the Bill To Amend Note 1 of Article 57 of the Law on the Organizational, Employment, Financial, and Disciplinary Regulations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, enacted 3/30/1352 [20 June 1973], the general form of which was approved.

Note 1 of the bill states: If necessary and with authorization from the president of the republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may extend the appointment of an ambassador a maximum of two years beyond the period set in this law.

Weekly Schedules of Majles Commissions

Islamic Guidance and Art Commission

Study of the Motion To Prohibit the Use of Satellite Antennas.

Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission

Continued discussion of the Motion To Consolidate the Industrial Ministries.
Study of the Retirement Pensions Payment System Bill.

Industries and Mines Commission

Question to the minister of industries concerning the transfer of mines for study and making compatible to the Khorasan Kaolin and Fire Clay Company, and Mr. Marhaba's question concerning the Asalom Lumber Milling Company.

Labor and Social Affairs Commission

Study of the Bill on Employment and Social Facilities for Wounded War Veterans of the Islamic Revolution.

Measures Enacted by Majles Commissions

The most important measures enacted by the Majles commissions this week are as follows:

Bill Establishing the Province of Qazvin

Under Article 1 of this bill, the government is authorized to establish a province called the province of Qazvin with the city of Qazvin as its center within the limits of the municipalities of Qazvin and Takestan. This bill was approved in the Councils and National Domestic Affairs Commission.

Motion on Supervising Foreign Trips by Government Employees

Article 1 of this motion states: Foreign trips by employees of the government, government companies and all organizations drawing in some way from the national public budget may be made only with authorization from the highest official in that organization. This motion was approved in the Foreign Policy Commission.

Bill To Amend the Procedure for Increasing the Telephone Rates Given in Note 25 of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget Law.

Based on this bill, the procedure for increasing telephone rates is as follows: (1) telephone centers whose subscription expense is 600,000 rials [R] may charge R2 for each telephone conversation surge, (2) telephone centers whose subscription expense is R800,000 rials may charge R3 for each telephone conversation surge, (4 [as published]) centers with subscription costs above R1 million may charge R4. This order is effective as of the beginning of the current year [21 March 1994]. This bill was referred to the Post and Telegraph Commission for study.

Related Material

Majles Deputies on West's Animosity Toward Islam

94LA0175F Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian
27 Apr 94 pp 24-25

[Text] Session of Sunday, 28 Farvardin [17 April]—At this session, first the deputies from the Dezful, Qazvin, and Bonab spoke as preagenda speakers. Then the deputy speaker of the Majles discussed the crimes of the Serbs in Gorazde and the shoot-down of the UN helicopter by American aircraft.

Deputy From Dezful's Remarks

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Sadra, deputy from Dezful. During his speech he discussed the need to commemorate the anniversary week of the severing of relations with America. He said: The world's hidden circles of power, consisting of the secret Zionist societies and the secret circles of international Freemasonry, have dreamed a very dangerous dream in the course of their domination, the dream called "the New World Order," for the nations of the world in the 21st century.

Continuing, the speaker emphasized: The major factor disturbing the dreams of the leaders of world imperialism is the ever-expanding Islamic movement, and its pillar of inspiration and motivation is Islamic, revolutionary Iran.

Continuing, he said: As the center of the Islamic revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran is the center of power and guidance for the roaring waves of Islamic movements and it is reviving Islam in the midst of the ignorance of the 20th and 21st centuries. It is the focus of attention for both friends and enemies of the Islamic revolution.

Continuing, Sadra emphasized: Preserving and reinforcing this authority and refuge, which is one of the most important necessities, depends on awareness and unity and obedience to the vice-regent and exalted leader.

Deputy From Qazvin's Remarks

The second preagenda speaker was Seyyed Fatah Mortezavi, deputy from Qazvin. During his speech he offered congratulations on 29 Farvardin [18 April], Islamic Republic Army Day, and discussed society's economic problems and difficulties. He said: The problem of high prices will be solved either when for some reason demand is reduced or a balance develops between supply and demand. This will not be possible without increasing the supply and production of goods to the level of demand. In this regard the government has had great success, and it has smoothed the path and overcome the basic difficulties.

Deputy From Bonab's Remarks

The third preagenda speaker Rasul Sadiqi, deputy from Bonab. At the beginning of his talk he discussed the developments in the Five-Year Plan. He said the Second Five-Year Plan must be studied in the Majles with attention to the weaknesses in the First Five-Year Plan.

Sadiqi said: With national resolve and emphasizing the exalted leader's guidance concerning the work ethic and social order in the building of our Islamic nation, efforts can be made to build the country.

The deputy from Bonab discussed the efforts by the imperialist nations to weaken the Muslim nations. He said: Today we see the crimes of the Serbs in Gorazde. This demonstrates the claim that there is evidently no longer any sign of human beings and humanity in the heart of so-called civilized West, and that the international organizations are there only to quench the fires of anger in the freedom-seeking nations.

He expressed the hope that the Muslim nations would use their unity to put a stop to these painful crimes of the age.

Deputy Majles Speaker's Remarks

After the preagenda speeches by several deputies, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasan Rowhani gave a speech about the crimes of the Serbs in Gorazde and the silence of the international organizations.

In part of his speech the deputy speaker said: The besieged and nearly defeated city of Gorazde is further evidence of the lies and deception by the international organizations and the world powers, and it is a clear indication of the collapse of morals and humane principles. It shows that the law of the jungle prevails in the so-called civilized world of today.

Elsewhere in his speech the deputy speaker said: Our question to the United Nations is, why have you effectively disarmed the Muslims with an arms embargo and made them defenseless against the Serbian aggressors?

Our question is, why have your consistently rejected the repeated requests from the Islamic Republic of Iran, other Islamic nations and even the Islamic Conference Organization to lift the arms embargo? Why has the United Nations opposed the sending of volunteer armed Iranian forces as peace keepers under the supervision of this same United Nations? What answer will they give to the awakened consciences of humanity and to history?

The deputy Majles speaker added: The Islamic Republic of Iran again declares its readiness for any kind of help to the oppressed and defenseless Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and just as it has given whatever help it was able to give thus far, it will continue with its assistance in the future.

The deputy speaker of the Majles discussed the shoot-down of two helicopters in northern Iraq. He said: The shoot-down of two UN helicopters by American fighters in northern Iraq shows that America's military presence in the region brings insecurity and danger for all nations and even for the multinational forces. When American fighters shoot down their own helicopter, what guarantee is there that this mistake will not be repeated for passenger aircraft in the region? We always regard American military presence in various parts of the world, and especially in the sensitive Persian Gulf area, as a source of insecurity, danger, and instability, and we consider incidents like this to be the fruits of America's militaristic and domineering policies. Consequently, every year this policy not only claims the lives of a large number of citizens of various countries of the world, it also even claims the lives of a number of Americans themselves. Incidents like this will make the American public wonder how heavy a price it will have to pay for the America's interventionist policies. We hope the American people will awaken, stand up to the expansionism of their rulers and stop these crimes.

Session of Tuesday, 30 Farvardin [19 April]

At this session the deputies from Noshahr and Chalus, Barkhar and Mimeh, and Tehran spoke as preagenda speakers.

Speech by Deputy From Noshahr and Chalus

The first preagenda speaker at this open Majles session was Seyyed Farjollah Afrazideh, deputy from Noshahr and Chalus. He discussed the two UN operations in the Persian Gulf and the fearful tragedy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said: If the United Nations and the West really have no intention of preventing this or if for whatever reason they do not wish to take serious action, they should at least lift the arms embargo against the defenseless and oppressed Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The speaker continued: It is astonishing that the Russian leaders, with the ultimate in mercilessness and villainy, are encouraging and helping the Serbs in these great crimes. They do not realize that whether they like or not, one day they will have to pay for the wounded feelings of 1 billion Muslims. Here is where the leaders of the Muslim nations must awaken from their sleep of indifference, stand in unity and solidarity against the plots of the enemies of Islam and the Muslims, and not permit aggression against the sanctity of Islamic nations.

The deputy from Noshahr and Chalus discussed the government's efforts to anchor inflation and high prices. He said: All the people know that inflation and high prices are not just in countries, but throughout the world. However, one of the nation's important problems is that the government has given the flatterers a free hand so that anyone can suck the blood of the poor and oppressed people to fill his pockets as much as he wants and through any means. Not the least thing has been done to control prices.

One of our nation's misfortunes is that cronyism, flattery, superficiality, and hypocrisy that have become prevalent in our society and unfortunately they also find receptive audiences. The officials and government insiders must pay attention to the words to the leader of the pious 'Ali (peace be upon him), and they must not permit moral turpitude, baseness and vulgarity to become dominant over people. Whoever loves the government, the revolution and the government's concerned officials must bring the existing realities to the attention of the officials.

Deputy From Barkhar and Mimeh's Remarks

Mohammad Reza Naseri, deputy from Barkhar and Mimeh, was the next speaker. At the beginning of his speech he said: Today the world of humanity is facing a historic judgment by free thinking people, especially by the Muslim nations. Attacks by international supercriminals against against the Muslims of the world, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Palestine, and the lack of a clear position against the racists, adds another black page to the record of the contemporary world's human rights organizations.

Deputy From Tehran's Remarks

The final preagenda speaker was Raja'i-Khorasani, deputy from Tehran. In his speech he offered congratulations on the birth anniversary of His Holiness Imam Reza (peace be upon him). He confirmed the remarks and analyses presented in the speeches by the other deputies. He said: The criminal West, on various pretexts, brought about the occupation of Gorazde, and it really refused to use the military leverage it had available.

He then emphasized: We strongly condemn the Western nations, especially in the Security Council. Criminal America leads the Western nations. In the invasion against Iraq, it created vast solidarity, but it sits on its hands with regard to Bosnia. In our view, Clinton is personally responsible for these crimes.

Raja'i-Khorasani added: We must not forget that in this regard the sins of the Russians are no less than those of the Westerners and the Americans. Existing evidence shows that the Russians are up to their elbows in the blood of the Bosnian people and that the Russians are responsible for the crimes of the Serbs in Gorazde.

The deputy from Tehran continued: It is entirely regrettable that in a press conference the English commander of the peacekeeping forces announced that he is only responsible for protecting the lives of the people in his command. We thought it was his mission to protect the peace and the people in that area! To protect their own forces, they could just stay home, and there would be no need for them to go to the region! This press conference was very shameful, and it shows more than before the moral weakness and condemned state of the UN forces, especially the Westerners.

Continuing his remarks, Raja'i-Khorasani discussed the problem of high prices. He asked the officials not to present analyses that presage high prices. It is not quite correct to say that the 20 percent of our budget and public treasury funds being used for subsidies is not reaching the people who deserve them. What percentage of our people are wealthy and really do not deserve to benefit from these subsidies?

If we look at the masses of the people in our country, we see that everyone is suffering from the high prices, and these small subsidies that are being given do not require all this debt infliction. We should be trying to prevent waste and extravagance. If the officials are telling the truth, let them look at how economical the development projects have been that were carried out in the country. Weren't some of them really completed at two or three times what they should have cost? If we stopped the enormous waste, which is always in the millions of dollars, wouldn't we be able to pay even more subsidies than we pay today to the people, and prevent high prices?

Session of Wednesday, 31 Farvardin [20 April]

At this session, first the deputies from the cities of Ardebil, Kuhdasht, Saravan, and Tehran spoke as preagenda speakers. Then the deputy speaker of the Majles gave a speech on the fall of the city of Gorazde.

Deputy From Ardebil's Remarks

The first preagenda speaker at this open Majles session was Nuroldin No'i Aqdam, deputy from Ardebil. He said: Without a doubt the respected government's First Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan has many successes and strengths, and in this regard the respected president of the republic and each one of the ministers must really be thanked in this regard. In my view, however, one of the First Five-Year Plan's weaknesses, which is usually evident every year in the nation's budget legislation, is the failure to implement Article 48 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 48 of the Constitution states that there must be no discrimination in the utilization of natural resources, the use of national revenues in the provinces and in the distribution of economic activities among the nation's various regions and provinces. Every region that has the need and the ability to grow should have the necessary investment and resources available to do so. Unfortunately, there are many indications on the basis of which one may claim that in the 15 years of the Islamic revolution there has been in some way discrimination and injustice in the distribution of national projects and in allocating credits for the nation's various provinces. This has left very undesirable effects on public opinion in the nation's deprived provinces. The people in some of the nation's regions have even waited many years for the implementation of a very small and vital project for the region. The noble people of Iran have always shown that they are not unhappy about the lack of resources spread equally over all parts of the country, but the public rightfully expects that discrimination will be eliminated in the distribution of treasury funds and existing resources and that social justice will be carefully observed among the nation's provinces based on specific indicators.

Deputy From Kuhdasht and Chegini's Remarks

The next speaker was 'Ali Emamirad, deputy from Kuhdasht and Chegini. He discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: The expectation of the people of Lorestan is that all the executive officials at the center and in the province will implement the orders from the president of the republic in the shortest time possible concerning the alleviation of deprivation, industrializing the province, making the best use of existing water by building dams and pumps for the purpose of obtaining energy and developing agriculture, and in general developing the province and making it progress to make up for the backwardness.

The speaker condemned the irresponsible acts by the rulers of Saudi Arabia in limiting the rites at Abraham's pilgrimage, and he discussed the issue of Iran's so-called human rights violations. He said: We ask the lying and mercenary preparer of this report, Mr. Galindo Pohl, on what principle do you justify making a report without any evidence or documentation? Aren't the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the killing of tens of thousands of deprived people in Somalia, and thousands of other disgraceful crimes all over the world by the American-led infidel world violations of human rights?

Continuing, he said: America and the other imperialists must realize that among the people and the oppressed people of the world, their disgraces have become evident, and their bad name is being repeated in every corner.

Deputy From Saravan's Remarks

The third speaker was Fakhroldin Rezazehi, deputy from Saravan. During his speech he condemned the tragedy of the bloody slaughter of the Muslim people of Gorazde by Serbs. He discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: The province of Sistan va Baluchestan is one of the nation's largest provinces, and it has strong talents in education, economics, social work, and industry. If these talents flourish and if the resources for using them are created, poverty and deprivation can be eliminated in this province.

Deputy From Tehran's Remarks

Maryam Behruzi, deputy from Tehran, was the final preagenda speaker. In part of her speech she discussed the bad propaganda in the imperialist media against the situation of women in Iran. She said: I declare with absolute confidence that Iran, in the shelter of the Islamic government and in the light of its exalted values and enlightened viewpoint concerning women, is one of the few nations that have had good successes for women in the last 10 years. These successes have been such that in terms of the growth of political thinking, level of

education, knowledge, insight, increased social and political position, and improved family relations, Iran has had much better advancement than many of the developed nations.

Continuing her remarks, the deputy from Tehran said: The deputies have shown their awareness and their principled approach by approving fundamental laws. It is expected that before the international conference on women convenes in 1995 in Peking, serious steps will be taken to amend and complete laws pertaining to the rights of women and the family.

Deputy Speaker's Remarks

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasan Rowhani, deputy speaker of the Majles, gave a speech in which he said the fall of the city of Gorazde is the fall of the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council, and it is the fall of the credibility of the Western leaders and all those calling for human rights.

He discussed the crimes of the Serbs in Gorazde and the weakness and silence of the United Nations in face of these crimes. He said: Just as our nation knows, the combative city of Gorazde, which has resisted continuous attacks by the Serbs for months, and especially in the past two weeks, has fallen. The fall of the city of Gorazde accompanies the fall of the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council in the world, and it also accompanies the fall of the credibility of the Western leaders and all those calling for humanity, human rights and democracy, who have always repeated these slogans at different times.

The deputy Majles speaker added: The fall of Gorazde had several bitter messages for everyone. The first is that the United Nations is not trustworthy and that no person and no nation can trust this organization. This organization is more unable than ever to perform its duties and its mission, and the United Nations can no longer be described as an agent for peace and stability in the world.

Another bitter message this event had for everyone was that there are no humanitarian issues in Western interests. What is important to the West is material interests. If oil wells existed in this area, if the nation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had billions of dollars in its bank accounts, the Westerners would certainly have taken action.

America's leaders have clearly declared that they have no interest in Bosnia, and therefore it makes no sense for them to intervene militarily. Thus the West is clearly declaring that there is nothing called human rights or moral or spiritual issues in its strategic interest. The third message was that the West is continuing as in the past its longstanding enmity for Islam and Muslims, and it is not willing to stop plotting and making mischief against Islam and the Muslims for an instant.

He added: We thank the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for its ceaseless efforts during these two years, and we especially express our thanks for the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in recent days, the ceaseless efforts of the respected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and for the diplomatic efforts to prevent these crimes and atrocities. We hope the government will continue its ceaseless political efforts and humanitarian aid to these defenseless people. Once again we implore the United Nations to clearly declare its inability to prevent aggression and to at least permit the Islamic nations to use their resources to defend the people of Bosnia. They should also permit the military forces of the Islamic nations to go to the region as peacekeepers, especially the Islamic Republic, which has always insistently made this demand and can send at least 10,000 volunteers to the region. Muslims must be able to defend the people of the region against these crimes.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.